

Senator Robinson Plans Bill Against German Alliance

Roosevelt's Nephew Takes Step to Revoke Organization's State Charter

Firing Squad Urged

Only Way to End the Menace Is by Guns, He Declares

[Staff Correspondence] ALBANY, March 4.—"It is high time that the German-American Alliance and all other agencies for the spreading of Kaiserism and Kultur in this country were rooted out," said Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, in an interview with The Tribune correspondent to-night. "I shall gladly do my share in ridding this land of these disloyal organizations, and as soon as I get a bill drafted revoking the New York State charter of this hypocritical organization I shall introduce it."

Senator Robinson's attention was called to the fact that the New York State branch of the German-American Alliance was chartered to carry on the propaganda of Kaiserism and Kultur by an Albany dispatch in The Tribune to-day. He said that the excerpts from the charter, as published in The Tribune, revealed the organization in its true light.

Annulment Only Solution

"There can be no doubt from the language of its charter," said Senator Robinson, "that it was organized specifically to enter the field of American politics and sow the seeds of Kaiserism in the fertile minds of our American youth. The charter, or that much of it printed in The Tribune to-day, plainly shows that it sought to control our public schools in the insidious manner characteristic of the Hun. The thing to do is to have this Legislature annul that charter."

"It is a shame that this organization exists to-day when our young men are shedding their blood on the battlefields of France to fight the very menace that this traitorous German-American Alliance fostered in this state and nation. It is a shame that it was ever permitted to exist. The vicious propaganda of this vicious body immediately after the Lusitania horror, if nothing else, stigmatized it as an agency of the Wilhelmstrasse. Then, too, it must be remembered that the rape of helpless Belgium was glorified by this nauseating pseudo-American aggregation as a glorious military achievement."

Calls for Firing Squad

"But we should not ston with the German-American Alliance and stamp out everything of its kind and put the rascals and traitors who are trying to undermine this nation by insidious propaganda against a stone wall and shoot them. We have no room in this country for the hyphen and the only way to get it out of our life is with a gun."

Senator Robinson said that he expected to have the bill drawn up and introduced within forty-eight hours, and that there was no doubt of its speedy passage and enactment into law.

The charter was granted the German-American Alliance on February 17, 1907, on application of Theodore Sutro.

Government Aid for U. S. Officers Urged

The Fort Sheridan Association, of Chicago, representing 9,000 men who trained at the Fort Sheridan training camp, has sent out letters urging the recipients to assist in obtaining the passage of bills providing for commutation of quarters for officers' families and for partial payment for officers' foreign equipment by the government. Brigadier General James A. Ryan is honorary president and a director of the organization.

It is pointed out that an officer's equipment for foreign service costs \$400, that the cost of maintenance from \$40 to \$50 a month, that in many Southern camps, including Camp Wadsworth, an officer has to pay for his own temporary quarters; that his insurance costs from \$5 to \$7 a month, that if he has subscribed to the Liberty Loan it costs him \$10 a month, and that he has to maintain quarters for his family.

Of 10,000 men who obtained commissions at Fort Sheridan, 1,500 were married and had dependents, but only 147 got captains' commissions, which mean \$200 a month as pay. First lieutenants earn \$100 a month and second lieutenants \$141. Foreign service carries a 10 per cent increase in pay.

"Even a casual consideration of this condition," says the Fort Sheridan Association, "will convince any fair-minded citizen that the officers' financial condition unless he has independent means is a cause of constant anxiety to him and a consequent reflex upon his ability and morale."

Cuts Throat in Theatre

Girl Despondent Because Sweetheart Left for Canada

Miss Margaret Tupper, twenty-three years old, of 420 West 148th Street, wanted in the Riverside Theatre, Ninety-ninth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon until most of the audience at the matinee had left. Then she took a pearl-handled razor from her handbag and drew it across her throat. Manager Dure of the theatre and Patrolman Reichley carried her into the women's dressing room. Dr. Turz, of Knickerbocker Hospital, said that the wound was not deep and that she would recover. On the way to the hospital, Reichley says, she replied to questions as to why she had tried to kill herself by saying: "My sweetheart left for Canada to-day."

Massachusetts House Commends Its Senators

BOSTON, March 4.—The House to-day adopted, by a large majority, an order expressing its confidence in Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks and its appreciation of their efforts in support of the war. The order had been substituted for one introduced by Representative Charles A. Winchell, of Boston, condemning the attitude of the Senators.

Representative Winchell, in his order, quoted at length from recent speeches of Senator Lodge and Senator Weeks commending the Administration.

RED CROSS WORKERS IN JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S HOME



His huge dining room has been thrown open to members of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church for relief work. In the group are Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and their son, John D. 3d; Dr. Woelfkin, pastor, and Mrs. Woelfkin; Miss Abby Rockefeller and Miss Lucy Aldrich, sister of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Use the Firing Squad, Plea of I. F. Marcossion

Shoot Spies and Advance U. S. Cause, Writer Urges

"If we shot a few of the German spies here it would advance our cause more than anything since we entered the war." This statement by Isaac F. Marcossion brought cheers from members of the American Manufacturers' Export Association yesterday. The writer was speaking at the association's lunch in the Biltmore.

"I know what I'm talking about," said Mr. Marcossion. "I've watched the sinister danger of the German spy and propagandist penetrate every country on the continent. I saw the serpent do its work among General Cardona's gallant soldiers; I saw it debauch Russia and enable the Bolsheviks to proselytize and prolong the war by at least two years; I've seen it raise its head and pollute Spain."

"And after commencing back and forth across the Atlantic since the war began, and seeing the silent influence of the German spy here, I say we ought to shoot a few of them. It would be the best thing we'd have done since we entered the war."

"And you who are business men remember this: The far-flung battleline of trade is going to win this war. No man who has seen the holocaust across the seas at first hand fails to realize that a year ago the power to win the war on the field of battle ended. Now economic weapons will settle the fight."

"She wants Spain, and Switzerland and Holland, so that after the war she can stamp her goods made in these countries. And she will get away with it."

"American business men must prepare for the commercial battles after the war. England is preparing. Her trade scouts are scouring the universe. The Empire Producers' Association combines the wool growers of Australia, the coffee growers of Java, the wheat growers of Canada and the gold miners of South Africa. The whole British Empire is being bound together, not only by the bonds of bloodshed, but by the bonds of mutual interests. England, which has been the bulwark of the world, is marshalling her resources, which will be one of the great industrial factors in the world and is going to make us step lively when the great trade war begins."

"What is true in England is true of France in a lesser degree. What are we doing? With the grumbling and fierce trade wars when this war is competing, which was once a part of the orderly development of a country, is going to be a struggle for national existence. England, France and Italy they must make good. They must build up their economic wounds. There will be no sentiment attached to it when the war is over. It is going to be a survival of the fittest."

"In the midst of it, before we have even had our baptism of blood, it is important for us to mobilize our machinery, our industry, our exports and our business. Unless we do, we are going to lose our great international prestige."

Marion Letcher, formerly foreign trade adviser to the State Department, commented on the timidity of those who advocate "business as usual" at this time. They mean, he said, "the normal continuation of industrial operation so long as it does not interfere with the national war aims. Yet their difference in proclaiming their views, he added, shows they 'want no mistake made about the force and quality of their patriotism.'"

Belgians Live in Constant Terror Of Atrocities, Says Escaped Captive

The New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau

A Belgian citizen who has recently reached England after escaping from the German army zone of Valenciennes, in Northern France, has told the story of the terrible conditions in the occupied provinces. No one, he says, is allowed to enter or leave those provinces, and he was extremely disgusted after his escape. He bore the scars on his jaw of a blow from the butt of a German rifle that knocked out his teeth. He talked with great difficulty. The Germans have organized slavery in the army zone. All the men from seventeen to fifty have been taken away. Some were sent to Douai to work on a railway, others to Alsace. The unmarried women, under forty, are obliged to work in the fields, and even the little girls, from twelve to fourteen, are prevented from going to school and sent to collect acorns and berries.

"Everywhere you meet evil prisoners or deportees under the guard of German sentries. Those of Lille are making concrete at Mortagne and wear a yellow brassard. A great many Belgians are working at Calenne and Montbray; they wear a white brassard. You meet a man with his brassard tied round his neck, and you know that he tried to escape. I also saw an old man, over sixty, with a large cross painted on his back, but could not find out the reason for this."

Thousands Are Deported

"If you refuse to work you are first condemned to pay a fine. If you cannot or will not do this you are shut in the cell of the prison until the time is paid or your time is up. If you refuse a second time you are sent to Germany—and one seldom comes back alive from Germany. In spite of this a great many men prefer to be deported rather than to work for the enemy. I saw a great many Belgians deported in this way."

"Besides the civil prisoners the Germans have brought behind their lines a great number of prisoners of war, whom they compel to work under terrible circumstances. There were eighty English and sixty French at Mortagne and 200 English at St. Amant. The English were specially badly treated, and they were all in want of food. We had also some Russians. Their sufferings were so terrible that some of us decided to take them some food, though, God knows, we had scarcely enough for ourselves."

Pacifists Also Urge Germans to Rebel

Pacifists yesterday joined with the Socialists in an effort to spread in Germany propaganda urging German workers to oppose the Kaiser's invasion of Russia. The People's Council, 138 West Tenth Street, sent to Washington this message, with the request that it be permitted to go to Socialists in neutral countries and by them be forwarded to Germany:

"The national conference of labor, Socialist and radical movements, which met in New York February 16, adjures the workers, Socialists and radicals of Germany to set their faces against imperialist warfare by refusing to countenance any movement against the Russian democracy. The proletariat of all countries is looking to Russia for inspiration and leadership. Why should workers slaughter workers? The Socialist movement in every country can perform the greatest service for itself and for the world by overthrowing imperialism at home. German democracy faces its historic opportunity. This is your time to strike. Act now."

The Socialists last week through government agencies sent similar messages to the Socialists of Belgium, Switzerland, Copenhagen and The Hague, with requests that the appeals be forwarded to Socialist leaders in Germany.

Hupp Prosecution Closes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—The prosecution closed its case today in the trial of Elmer Hupp, wealthy oil operator, charged with second degree murder, for killing Charles L. Joyce, whom he found in the Hupp home in the company of Mrs. Hupp, on the night of January 10.

A verbal clash between attorneys for the defense and the state over the competency of testimony the defense attempted to introduce brought a temporary halt to the trial.

The defense had placed William J.

I took a bundle in my hand, and, at nightfall, tried to throw it over the fence of their cage. A scout saw me quite a young fellow, and asked me what my business was there. When I told him he gave such a blow on the mouth with the butt of his rifle that I lost all my teeth. That was last May. "They say that in some places the peasants are better off than the working people. It is not so in the region of St. Amant. Everything was requisitioned. They broke the clocks and the lamps to get a piece of copper, pinned the mattresses open to find the wool; they even took the socks and the clothes. The farmer must declare everything—corn, hay, potatoes, vegetables, eggs, poultry and cattle. The Germans help themselves and have long ceased to trouble about payment. If the peasant refuses to work under such circumstances he is condemned to three months' imprisonment. If he dares hide anything the German gendarme nearly always finds out, and there are more lines to pay, however small the offence. I have seen people dragged to prison for hiding a pound of potatoes. Hiding an egg involves a fine of 5 marks. The people live only on the rations of the Comité d'Alimentation—four pounds of bread per week, and, with from time to time, a few potatoes or a little rice, some cocoa and some beans."

A neighbor of mine, a woman, was deported to Germany for keeping three pigeons. Another spent fourteen months in a German prison camp for hiding an Alsatian absentee whose father was a Frenchman. The non-commissioned officer, called Fleischmann, who discovered this man, killed him on the spot without trial. The same Fleishmann looked the care of a woman with such violence that she became deaf. When she said she would complain to the Kommandant, the sergeant threatened her with his bayonet. Quite recently I saw in the market place of St. Amant an old woman, who had been arrested, struck by a German soldier with the butt of his rifle because she was not able to walk quickly enough.

"All along the Franco-Belgian frontier are posts of sentries, who shoot at sight anybody attempting to cross the line. This has been the cause of many tragedies. On the same day, at a place called Manille, two Belgians, one the father of four children, the other the father of six children, were killed in this way. The first one was not shot dead, so they finished him with the butts of their rifles. Not far from there a girl of thirteen, an orphan, who was looking after two small children, was killed without warning as she was trying to cross the frontier in order to fetch some bread from a village nearby."

Dabney, former neighbor of the Hupps, on the stand to testify that he had seen Mrs. Hupp and Joyce together at the Hupp home during the husband's absence.

County Prosecutor Doerfler objected to the introduction of such testimony, claiming it was "incompetent and had no bearing on the case."

Attorneys for Hupp argued before the court that any testimony that would show that Mrs. Hupp had forgotten her marriage vows, no matter through whom that testimony was offered, on the stand, was competent. Judge Kennedy adjourned court while the point being argued was settled. His decision is expected to have much bearing on the line of defense the attorneys for Hupp expected to introduce.

OPENS TO-NIGHT at 7 P. M.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SHOW

23 REGT ARMORY BROOKLYN

MARCH 5 to 9

Greatest Display Of Its Kind In America

BEDFORD AVE, BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE & PACIFIC ST.

NOON TO 10:30 P. M. ADMISSION 25¢

Revived Paper Advised That U. S. Drop War

Dr. William J. Robinson Held for Renewing the Suppressed "Voice"

"Foolish," He Admits

Objects to \$10,000 Bail, but Brings Out \$5,000 in Bills Later

The effort of Dr. William J. Robinson, radical writer and lecturer, of 12 Mount Morris Park West, to revive the suppressed "Voice in the Wilderness" under the alias of "I Cannot Tell a Lie" caused his arraignment yesterday before a United States commissioner on a charge of having violated the espionage act. Federal agents allege that the doctor, a Russian, wrote an article declaring Germany was invincible, and calling for immediate peace, lest America suffer the fate of his native land.

In the article, which proclaims itself to be an inspiration, written in the late watches of a sleepless night, while the milk wagons were rattling about Mount Morris Park, Dr. Robinson claims the gift of clairvoyance, and in the assumed rôle of a prophet warns the people of the United States to begin setting their houses in order by suing for immediate peace.

His War Blacklist

"The men responsible for keeping us in the war," the article also says, "are the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Hindenburg, Bonar Law, Lord Northcliffe and Samuel Gompers."

William Simpson, a printer's broker, of 290 Madison Avenue, was arrested last week while in possession of the proofs of the disguised "Voice." His bail has been fixed at \$25,000.

Dr. Robinson was arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitecock. The commissioner, after hearing the charge, first mentioned \$10,000 as a proper amount for bail. When the prisoner heard that he went to the bar for a roll of bills containing \$10,000 and departed, after announcing that at his hearing, which was set for March 12, Morris Hillquit, so-called leader of the "American Bolsheviks," would act as his counsel.

The article on which the charge is based, and which in its opening paragraphs the writer describes as an inspiration, was denied any such dignity of origin by Dr. Robinson under his appearance yesterday at the Federal Building.

"It was simply a piece of foolishness on my part," he said, "I have written just as strongly against the Kaiser, and I am just as strongly opposed to him as anybody can be."

Part of the article described the attack of a building which the doctor said once ripped his trousers to pieces and struck terror into every fibre of his being. What followed indicated that in his mind the Kaiser probably would enact the rôle of the bulldog and Uncle Sam that of the trousers before the present war ended. Then he added: "There is no humiliation in defeat. There is nothing to be proud of in victory."

Concluding the article, Dr. Robinson indicated that he was dissatisfied with the sun as well as the world. "It is now 3 o'clock, and I can hear the milk wagons rattling on the pavements surrounding Mount Morris Park," he wrote. "I shall get an hour's sleep before the sun—such as it is—rises in the East and send down cold rays on a cold and cheerless world."

China Pneumonic Plague Spreads to Shantung

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28 (Delayed).—The pneumonic plague, which has caused the death of great numbers in North China, has spread to Shantung Province from Shansi Province.

Four deaths have occurred at Tsinan-fu, capital of Shantung Province.

James P. Holland, president of the State Federation of Labor, called on the United States government to demand that a new trial be granted to Mooney.

"The whole question," James J. Bagley, president of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union said, "resolves itself down to whether or not the people of California are to allow their fair name to be besmirched by so heinous a crime as the execution of Mooney. The labor movement has the power to free Mooney if it will use it."

Wants Cemeteries Taxed

The Woman Citizens' League of the State of New York adopted a resolution at the territorial meeting yesterday, urging that all privately owned cemeteries be taxed.

Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, chairman of the League, said she was the third of two privately owned cemeteries in Queens Borough. If taxed conservatively, Mrs. Eno said, they would yield enough revenue to pay all of the expenses of running the borough for a year.

East Side Craves "Fight to Death"

Men and Women Give to Fund to Form "American Red Guard"

The East Side sounded its war call last night. Three hundred men and women, packed tightly into Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Young Friends of Freedom, shrieked and hurrahed at every recurrent mention of a "fight to the death." Quarters, dimes, Nickels and even dollar and \$5 dollar bills rained down on the platform when subscriptions for the "American Red Guard" were requested. Germany, imperialism, autocracy and Japan were assailed and execrated in the bitterest terms.

"It is a mistake to say we are not fighting the German people," cried Harry Kelly, of the Modern School, the principal speaker of the evening. "The Socialists in Germany are with the ruling class. They are to-day intoxicated with the idea of German imperialism. The Socialist who tells you now that in fighting the German army we're fighting our working class comrades is talking twaddle. The only comrades we have in Germany now are in jail. The Socialist who tells you to-day that there can be a revolution in Germany is also talking twaddle. Whatever you thought before, you must realize now in the face of the stricken Russian revolution, that Germany has got to be beaten."

"We radicals throughout the country should immediately send an ultimatum protesting against Japanese interference in Siberia. Don't be hoodwinked by the cry that this course is 'anti-Ally.'"

Chef Would Quit Army

FLUSHING, Long Island, March 4.—Application has been made by John T. Alfio, chef in the 137th Depot Brigade, at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., and a resident of Flushing, to be discharged from the army. His reason is that the government has not given him a wife's monthly allowance and that he must return to support her.

His family lives at 33 West Grove Street. Alfio also charges neglect by the home office in not giving him a wife's monthly allowance and that he must return to support her.

He adds

that he gave all his civilian clothes to the Belgians and hopes some rich fellow will help him to obtain something to wear if he gets discharged.

J.M. Gidding & Co.

364 566 568 Fifth Avenue at 46th St. N.Y.

Are Featuring Many New Ideas in Fashions

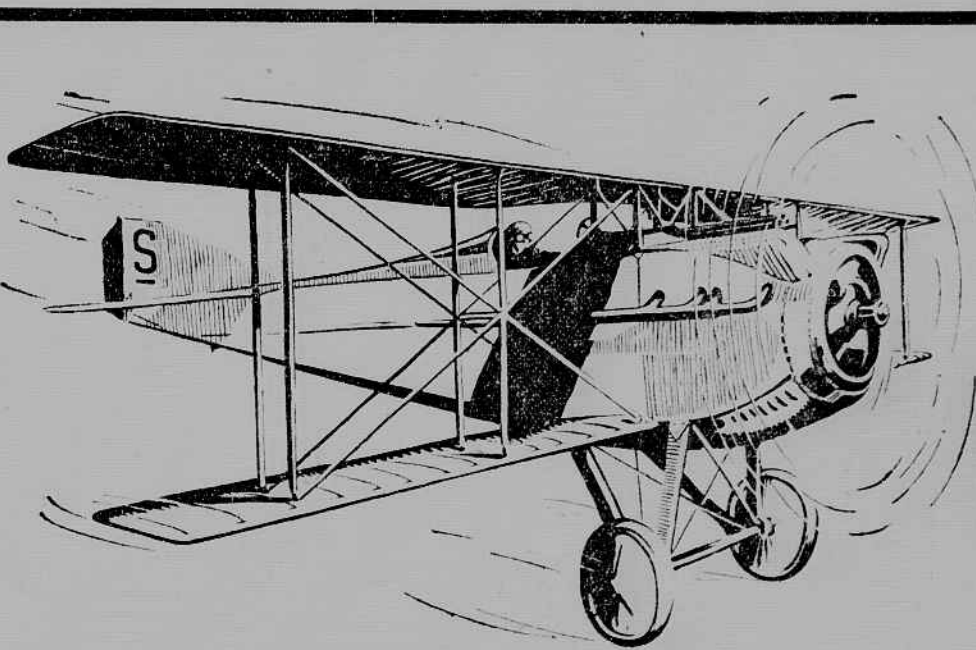
which have just arrived from abroad

SUITS COATS GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES AND NOVELTIES

An Additional Collection of New Hats

from Paris and Gidding

Destined to set the Vogue for Spring



An American Aviator

An American aviator in France brings down after a thrilling battle in the clouds a German airplane, killing both the Hun pilot and his observer. Read his own letter, telling of his startling experiences—you'll find it great stuff!

Published in

Next SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE